REMARKABLE DISCOVERY OF RICH ORE NEAR BUTTE.

Loggers in British Columbia Open a Spica did New Mineral Region-Street Car Employees Grub Binke Bome Friends with Bick Sessits-The Leadville Birikers. BUTTE, Aug. 25 .- The sensation of the summer here in mining circles is the marvellous gold discovery not far from Butte. For several weeks there were rumors of fabulous shipments of rich ore made to the Parrot and Colorado smelters in this city, and now the results are so definite as to leave no shadow of doubt of the

Importance of this discovery.

A Butte druggist, S. R. Fair, a Butte chemist named Edwin Clark, and an old prospector named C. J. Pruett located a mining claim known as Mayflower No. 3, a short distance from Whitehall, which is about twenty-five miles from Butte, right up in the mountains. They worked it in a modest way, but had scarcely scratched the surface before they struck the rich ore, and single carloads have returned them as high as \$10,000. The druggist and the prospector are sure to be millionaires.

A visit to the mine is on first appearance disappointing. All that is to be seen is a hole about twenty-eight feet in length, fifteen feet in depth, and twelve feet wide, in which three men are shoveling out ore, which is immediately sacked. The men are working in a lead. The predominating rock is limestone, and would be called by many slate. It is a consist between lime and dolomite, and carries about 90 percent. silics and about 5 per cent, iron. The lead dips to the southwest and the ore wall in sight is by southwest. On either side and at the bottom of this seeming pocket are clay seams, which are lined with a small streak of tale, which is very rich in gold. A peculiar feature of the quartz is that a specimen assaying more than \$600 does not show a particle of free gold.

The ore is peculiar, and cannot be treated except by smelting. Sixteen tests have been made to concentrate it and treat it by cyanide. The richest ore comes from the surface or a few feet down, while at the bottom of the cut the assays w about four inches in gold.

Seven car loads have thus far been shipped. and they have given a net value, after paying freight and smelting charges, of \$52,000. So it does not seem likely that this rich ore will go down to any great depth, but the length has not yet been ascertained. Hundreds of miners and prospectors are swarming to the scene, and it will not be long before the entire country in that section is staked out.

W. A. Clark, the Montana millionaire, is negotiating for the purchase of this rich property. His mining engineer, Donald Gillis, left for the property yesterday. It is said that Mr. Clark has made an offer of \$150,000 for it. The leasers of the Nora claim have uncov-

fred a fine copper lead in the lower workings. The Black Sheep property in Beefstraight Sulch has been purchased by W. A. Clark for

The Monarch group of mines, consisting of the Monarch, Consecrated, and British Lion claims at Neihart have been sold to the Florence Mining Company for \$60,000.

The American National Bank of Helena re-ceived last week a consignment of placer gold from Alaska worth more than \$100,000. It was in twenty-six sacks and came direct from Circle City and Forty-Mile Creek, on the Yukon River. The gold consists of fairly large-sized nuggets. It is now being melted into large bars at the United States assay office. Some of the nuggets weighed half an ounce each. The gold was shipped by the North American Transportation and Trading Company, and was mined out of their placer fields.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN PRANCISCO, Aug. 22.-An Important cop per discovery has been made in Union Gulch, Trinity county. The ledge is fifteen feet wide, very rich, and has been traced 3,000 feet. Native copper has been found in the creek and near the springs. F. Beaudry has been negotiating to buy the property.

found by James Bryan near Occidental. The ledge is thirty feet wide, and shows gray cinnabar on one side and red cinnabar on the other. Some months ago Prince Pomatowski organized the California Exploration Company, with a capital stock of \$2,000,000. He. W. H. Crocker, and two or three other San Francis. cans bought half the stock, and either bought or bonded for a long period fifty-rour mining claims in Calaveras county. The Prince then brought Messrs, Percy Yarbutt and Edmund Davis of London, with experts, to California to investigate the properties. They have decided to take the remaining \$1,000,000 of capital

to take the remaining \$1,000,000 of capital stock, and have selected Richard A. Parker, for in South Africa. Sea Table Limmer Jack mine, in South Africa, and all the Lakes. Eight of the Mity-four claims are to be worked as sone of one as possible by electricity, and electric power is that regioned to a score of outside mines. The Hills of the H

NEW MEXICO.

SANTA FÉ, Aug. 24. At Cochita. Charles A. Sirengo has leased and bonated the Good Hope for \$10,000 and the Hopewell for \$1,000. The shaft of the Mammoth is in twenty feet and shows at the bottom a four-foot vein of rich quartz. At the Washington a rich strike of free good was made in the north drift of the second sevel. A very good strike has been made by Ostrander & Kreps in the Northland, in Poralla caflon. Assays average \$40 to the ton.

The Tiffany turquous mines at Cerrillos have been temporarily closed.

The Beunett Stephenson mine, near Los Cruces, has resumed the shipment of ore to El Paso.

Paso.

Silves Cirv. N. M., Aug. 24.—The Steeple Rock Development Company has secured control of over 160 mines and mining claims in the tarlisie and Steeple Rock districts in this county. It is the object of the company to secure all the mineral land in the districts. A large force of miners has been employed for more than a year in the development of mines owned or bonded by the company, and a large quantity of ore is exposed and ready to be taken out. The mines owned by this company produce both gold and silver, but gold predeminates.

Mining in the Bald Mountain district has been stimulated since the Silver Uty Smelting and Refining Company commenced operations here, and ore is now being mined and snipped to the amelier here which would not hear transfer the charges to outside smelter. The shelter is flow reducing forty-five tons of ore and con-

is sow reducing forty-five tens of one and conchitrates a day.

The Pacific Gold Company's mill here was
started up has week on ore from the company's
mine at Pines Alios, and will be kept going
during the rest of the year.

The production at Merollen has fallen off during the moath, owing to the suspension of opstations in the Mand'S, mine. This mine has
been among the largest producers in the camp.
New ground is being opened up in the more, and
as soon as sufficient steping ground has been
opened a force of miners will be put to work
taking out ore.

The new smelter at Magdalena is treating 100
tons of ore a day, and some one is being shipped
from the samp to the smelter at Higdalena is about
almostars builton a day. The ore is supplied

entirely from the dumps of the Graphic mine.

It is a low grade lead ore carrying about five ounces of ellever a ton.

Little is being done in the mines in Sterra county outside of the Hillsboro district. The production of the Hillsboro district is about 400 tons of gold ore a week.

ARIZONA.

TUCKON, Ariz., Aug. 21.—Development work on the Black Copper group is progressing. A shaft has been sunk 100 feet and in ore nearly all the way. At a depth of 75 feet the ledge was crossoutsix feet and a drill driven in three feet further without reaching the wall, all in one assaying over 15 per cent. copper and without a production of the Black Copper group is progressing. A shaft has been sunk 100 feet and in ore nearly all the way. At a depth of 75 feet the ledge was crossoutsix feet and a drill driven in three feet further without reaching the wall, all in one assaying over 15 per cent. copper and without a production of the Black copper and the without a production of the Black Copper and the William and the production of the Crowned King production of the Black Copper and the William and the production of the Crowned King production of the Black Copper and the William and the production of the Black Copper and the Willia

allver.

The famous Pierce mine, which was sold, a few months ago, for \$275,000, is turning out much richer than was predicted. The new owners have taken out more ore than enough to pay for the property, and there seems to be no limit to the extent of the ore body. The ere at the present depth runs two ounces of gold and fifty of salver.

WASHINGTON.

SEATTLE, Aug. 22.—Col. Garrard, long superintendent of the mint at Carson. Nev., has just returned from an inspection of the mining districts along the Straits of Georgia, on the mainined. While he is impressed with the extent of the mineral-bearing section, he pronounces it a low-grade proposition in gold, the ore carrying from \$5 to \$20 in sulphurites. He found the mines located from the water's edge to a distance of ten miles into the interior, the country densely timbered and exceedingly rugged and mountainous. The mines were discovered by logging men, who were compelled to abandon their calling through the prevailing stagnation in the lumber trade, and to take to the mountains in search of bread and treasure. They have been successful in their search, but, being ignorant of miner and metals, they have been calling to their aid men of capital and expe-

A number of them have been so hard pressed A number of them have been so hard pressed for money that they have willingly parted with their holdings for from \$40 to \$50, while others give away half their interests in order to obtain employment in their development by mining men. In this way numerous groups of rich and promising mines have been picked up and are now being transformed into paying properties. The advantages these mines possess over those in the interior may be understood when it is said that contracts can be made with steamers to carry the raw overs from the mines along tidewater to the smelters at from 50 cents to \$1 and \$1.50 per too, being governed in price mainly by the amount of tonnage.

IDAHO.

IDAHO. IDAHO.

WORLD TO END WEDNESDAY

terday afternoon. Most of them were Germans

curionity.

The famous Pierce mine, which was sold, a few months ago, for \$3.75,000, is turning out much richer than was predicted. The was now of the property, and there seems to he pay for the property, and there seems to he pay for the property, and there seems to he pay for the property, and there seems to he now of the property, and there seems to he now of the property, and there seems to he now of the property, and there seems to he now of the property, and there seems to he now of the property, and there seems to he now of the property, and there seems to he now of the property may now owntow the first standard the property in the property men, on Monday last made their first shipment to the sunctions and copper, sulphates, and sulphides, carrying a grante and porphyrr, seems to the district. The ores discovered thus far are in the district. The ores discovered thus far are into an anomore of the last of the property is grante and porphyrr, seems the property is granted and porphyrr, seems the property is granted and popphyrr, seems to be companied to depth the property from an anomal of these have been purchased by the owners of the Le Roi and other leading mines in Rossiand, E. C., in anticipation of their turning out equally as rich. The indiges are traces, from five to thirty feet, surface assays going from the to thirty feet, surface assays going from \$4 to \$250 in gold, silver, and copper. In rare instances there are streaks that go as his as \$3,000 gold and \$400 silver.

On the Ratial in Chewah district, a Seattle company, composed principally of airest carries and sent them into the mountain, the control of the surface of the property is being the property in the property is being the property and properties. The principal wenty-one claims a number of which show free milling gold ore. Assays run from \$100 to \$3,000 gold and \$400 silver.

On the Ratial Robert and the properties of the first carries in the properties of which while be seen to reserve their rest stopment that the rare arranging the property is

that it is cleaning up \$300 in gold dally_and twenty more new stamps will be set no. The Commodore is snipping from eight to ten cars of ore daily.

The San Juan country shows an increasing production. The increase comes from the aggregate of many small mines.

A mine in Summit county which was worked years ago for lead and iron and afterward was shut down, recently fell into the hands J. W. Beam of Leadville. He found ore which upon being assayed disclosed that besides silver and lead it carries sold, and the total value of the ore is estimated to be \$55 per ten. Upon this showing he set to work to retimber the mine, and is preparing to ship to the smelters which are crying for lead ores.

Within the past two years Pine Creek has been prospected and partially opened up, showing strong indications that the gold field of Gilpin county has not yet been fully explored. With deep mining there the outlook is very promising for great mines in Pine Creek.

A leasee on the Dictator, above Lawson, in Clear Creek county, in prospecting for a lode near the surface came upon a mineral body of exceptional value. He sorted and sacked the stuff, and recently made a sale to a local sampling works, receiving pay at the rate of \$5,000 and \$1,578 respectively per ton. The find is only a streak which, upon prospecting. may result in a bonanza.

In the Cripple Greek district the Specimen Company lately shipped four tons of ore running elvando on-naif ounces sold to the ton. The shipments from the Isabelia for the first ten days of August were 240 tons of smelting ore and 103 tons to the chlorination works. The development work continues and at considerable expense. The usual dividend of \$22,500 will

water to the smelters at from 50 cents to \$1 and \$1.50 per ton, being governed in price mainly by the amount of tonnage.

While the ledges are not so large as those of Trail and other districts in the province, they are equally numerous and give the same assurance of permanency. The trade of this district will naturally centre at Vancouver, that being the nearest large city, but the ores will be marketed at the American smelters in Tacoma and Everett, no other places in the Northwest being provided with reduction plants.

On Mayne Bay, on the west coast of Vancouver island, one of the largest deposits of god, sliver, copper, and cunnahar yet found in the Northwest is now developing. The outcrop begins 150 feet from low tide on a good harbor, and extends back into the interior over three miles, ranking in width from 75 to 115 feet. A shaft has been aunk 225 feet from the waters edge to a depth of 21 feet in solid ore, the value of which is now being determined by Seattle' assayers. The steamship Tees has just been placed on the line from Victoria.

The smelters are 1240 tons of smeiting or and 103 tons to the chiorization works. The detendance work continues and at considerable expense. The usual dividend of \$22,500 will be expended on the Emotion of the paid on the 25th. After two years of effort pay ore has at last been found on the Temonja; assay of \$200 value have been obtained. The Hiswatha after four years of labor, has distinct from rom which four or five tons of shipping ore have been shipped. Assays of slipping ore have been shipped. Assays into the resulting of Cripple Creek after its two finest pay ore has at last been found on the Temonja; assays of \$200 value have been obtained from the being of the first work of other two

The smelters are having difficulty in buying the required lead ores necessary for fluxing. The extremely low price for lead, added to the low price for silver, makes many ore supplies practically worthless, as the owners will not mine at a loss. The amelters must scour throughout the entire Western mining country to find ore that will pay to stip and which contains the eagerly sought for lead values.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

dians and felermen exclusively.

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Directs, Minn., Aug. 26.—At the various mines of the Minnesota Iron Company the forces have been reduced about 400 men, and the wages of all remaining at work have been cutten per cent. The company says that it has sleeady mined all the ore it can deliver this year. Nearly all the unmarried men have been discharged.

The Oliver mine, owned by the Carnegle Company, will close its senson Oct. i, with shipments for the year of 800,000 tons. It is now stipping at the rate of 7,000 tons a day, and is mining this vast am unit with 150 men.

The bix Mahoning mine on the Messaba, owned by a syndicate of furnacemen in the Mahoning Valley, has closed down for the season, with shipments of 167,000 tons. Stripping for future mining is being continued at the Hilbing mines of the Rockefeller Company; the Hell is unwatered after a month of drowning, and mining is resumed. The Bort is shipping acount 400 tons a day, but the chief work is appening it for the future.

THIS IS THE DATE SET BY THE LATE JULIUS STANGNOWSKI.

The North Pole to Turn Toward the San an-Torrents of Water from Melting les to Beluga the Earth-Believers Here and Elsewhere Preparing for Christ's Coming There was a queer gathering of people in Brevoort Hall at 164 East Fifty fourth street yes-

stolid, solid looking people, the last in the world, apparently, to be suspected of harboring wild ideas and notions. A few were English, some of them evidently cockneys, and a few Americans, who had come to the hall from These people were gathered there to learn in greater detail in what fashion Christ the Lord was coming to earth on Wednesday morning, gather in the believers and carry them to to heaven, leaving the rest of humanity on earth

to await the inevitable end, when the North Pole would turn toward the sun and the torrents of water from the melting mountains of ice would bring a second deluge, the like of which Noah never saw. By betlevers is meant a few scattered thousands in Germany and this country who are members of the Apostolic Christian Congregation and look toward Julius Stangnowski, a German Baptist preacher, now dead, as the greatest of modern prophets.

Mr. Stangnowski prophesied on Sept. 2, 1863, that Christ would appear in the flesh in exactly thirty-three years and take all the faithful to

heaven. These people are spending their last days on earth preparing by prayers and meditations for the Joys to come.

The name of the sect's leader in this country is F. Stutzke, who came here eleven years ago to reveal the truth to German-Americans. He is a tall, emaciated man, with jet black halr and beard, a dark, waxy-like complexion, and

giowing black eyes. When he speaks he makes few gestures and his voice never rises above conversation pitch. Julius Stangnowski, the Baptist preacher, who prophesied on Sept. 2, 1863, that the world would come to an end in exactly thirty-three years, had a revelation at Königsberg and wrote a pamphlet that was burned in the public square of that city in the following year. This pamphlet contained a Mosale prophecy made up of an almost infinite number of texts from the Bible, which first proved to his own satisfaction and afterward to that of his followers that he had been divinely chosen to

from the Bible, which first proved to his own satisfaction and afterward to that of his followers that he had been divinely chosen to point out the way to the New Jerusalem. By it he showed that Christ had been born and had died on hept 2, and then, by a series of arithmetical calculations, he showed that He would come to earth again on Sept 2, 1896. Here is a specimen of some of his arguments;

"Then the revelation of Jesus Christ divides the entire new Covenant in seven periods. The seven messages in writing, seal trumpets, and periods of passion vessel, point all to the same seven periods. The first period lasted from the faunding of Christianity till the middle of the third century, and then the great teaching dispute came to pas, lasting till the seventh century, as being the second period. Then the teaching dispute came to pas, lasting till the seventh century, as being the second period. Then the struggle commenced, inasmuch as King Ludwig VI. of France delivered to Popery the worldly sword, and from hence to the thirteenth century the heathen through the worldly sword, and from hence to the churches, and all obstacles which were opposing the Church were soon conquered by the sword. This makes the third period when the third seal-period announced the scales and the scarcity; Revelations, vi., 6. The fourth period took place from the thirteenth century to the sixteenth, when all those whe would not submit to the wantonness of the Church (because in it they perceived but anti-Christ), because in it they perceived but anti-Christ, because in it they perceived but anti-Christ, because in the submit of the milions of people perished) to submit to the milions of people perished) to submit to the milions of people perished to submit to the rules of the Church the right of the fourth seal period, lives, st., 8) called this forced proceeding of the Church the reign of death and hell. The fifth period consists of the lime of reformation, from the beginning of the sixteenth till the end of seventhe contury. With th

one, "He will appear," said Mr. Redwood, the English speaker

On what grounds do you believe that Stang-

faith, and when the blessed Lord comes we would not go to the new Jerussiem."

"On what grounds do you believe that Stangnowski was a divine prophet."

"He knew the Scripture from beginning to end and he was divinely chosen," returned Mr. Redwood.

There were really two meetings, one for the Germans, which Pastor Stutzke addressed, and an English service by Mr. Redwood. The latter began with prayer, and then Mr. Redwood talked a while.

"I am glad to tell you," he said, "a story the world would not take much heed of, of the coming of the Saviour in the fissh. As He ascended to Heaven so shall He deacend to earth. The people will not heed it. They walk in darkness and care only for the things of the carth.

"How is this known? I will tell you. Everything ins an end. We are in a time of revelation. We all feel that something great and awful is going to happen. We will all know what it is before long. People think we won't know when Christ is coming, but God has premised that all will know in time. The bible says He will come like a thief in the night, but He means that His children will know, and He will come to sinners only like a thief.

"The Lord axid, 'Behold, the Bridegroom cometh,' in 1853 to one of our brothers. God revealed it to Brother Stantowski, and told him that the Bridegroom would come in thirty-three years. Christis the Bridegroom and we are the bride, and don't you suppose the bride knows her wealed it to Brother Stantowski, and told him that the Bridegroom would come in thirty-three years. Christis the Bridegroom and we are the bride, and don't you suppose the bride knows her wealed to the mountains and destroyed.

"There are only 4,000 or 3,000 believers, and I am glad there are not more, for if there was I should tolink our faith was a humbug. for Christ says many shall be called out few chosen. And so, breathern, I ask you in the name of the Lord to heed the coming of the Scripture had been funfalled now, or would be by Wednesday, in spirit, if not in matter. He

ratio strike spoke in ordern hingish. It said the end had come because every passage of the Scripture had been furfilled now, or would be by Wednesday, in spirit, if not in matter. He declared that the Indians. (hinamen, and An archista would not be called upon Wednesday He ended by saying that his faith asked not for jewels or money, but for belief in Stanznow akt's prophecy.

jewels or money, but for belief in Stanzhowaki's prophecy.

All this was very satisfactory to the believera,
but the Seventh Day Adventists wasted to
know more faste, and especially how the Lord
was to appear. Mr. Redwood was a little shaky
on this point.

"The Lord will appear first in Europe," he
said, "because the sun rises there first. At sunrise he will appear here in New York."

"Will others than the faithful be able to see
him?" he was asked.

"On, yes." he answered. "Although He comes
up with the sun, you won't be able to see Him
until noon, because in the morning He will be
benind the sun and you can't see Him. Hut you
will know He's there by a giory about the sun-

behind the sun and you can't see Him. But you will know he's there by a giorr about the sun—a sort of a halo, you know."

"Will He come down to earth to get you?"

"Oh, yes," said Mr. Redwood. "He will come down and pick us up and carry us into the clouds."

"What will become of the rest of the people?"

"They will perish miserably," said Mr. Redwood sorrowfully.

"At once?"

"N-na probably not. You know the world is going to shift so that the North Pole will come under the sun and all the lee will melt. which will make a deluge. Then the North Pole will be proposed to the property of the property of the property of the property."

"Why do you think you alone are to be chosen?"

"It not because we are anager?"

they do you think you alone are to be chosen?" It's not because we are smarter," said Mr. Hedwood frankly, "but because we know the Hedwood frankly," but because we know the Scriptures better than any one else and have faith."

Just how the apostolic congregation will meet the Lord hasn't bees settled yet, but meetings the Lord hasn't bees activity yet, but meetings will be held an day to-day and to-morrow at 413 East Sevelty fifth street, and to-morrow at to-morrow night in Brevoort Hall. The 106 or more faitful of this city will probably gather to-gether in some sectoded most Wesnesday and watch the sun rise. They have made no calculations for a cloudy day. Killed the Caif, but Could Not Steal It.

A thief broke into Elsey's slaughter house at Fourth and Merseles streets, Jersey City, about So'clock yesterday morning and killed a calf. Then he tried to get the carcass out, but was obliged to abandon it hanging half way out of a window. Mr. Elsey thinks that the burglar is a butcher who sought employment from him and was refused. NOTES OF THE JEWS.

At the end of last term of the Hebrew Technical School for Girls, there were eighteen graduates it

There are New York synagogues in which the rabbi preaches in the English language; others in which he preaches in German, and yet more in which he preaches in the Yiddish speech.

The Jestish Pribune gives notice to its readers that it is "diametrically and firmly opposed to the financial position assumed by Mr. Bryan."

There are good prospects for the success of Rabbl Krauskopf's Nation Farm School, which is to be established near Philadelphia for the agriculural training of Jewish orphans.

Within recent years the Jewish element in this country has given a large amount of attention to the manual training of the young. There has also been a notable increase in the number of techni cal schools for Jewish boys. The American Israelite grows facetious over a

Jewish resident of Chicago who has changed his name from Levi to a name of Anglo-Saxon origin. It suspects that "his hooked probosels will become a Grecian nose, his skin white, his hatry paw an aristocratic hand, and his black heard will take on a golden hue, while his old business traits will be wholly changed." The words of the Amercan Jerneitte in this case are discreditable to it. In the United States a man may lewfully have bir name changed, and he ought not to be insulted for changing It.

The Jewish newspapers announce the marriag of Rabbi Krauskopf of Philadelphia.

A volume on "The Jews in the Middle Ages," by Israel Abrahams of New York, is soon to be pub-lished. The author is well versed in the literature of als subject.

The Jewish Messenger joins with all the other papers of Judalem in urging the eletion of Mc-Kinley for the Presidency. In speaking upon the subject, the Hebrew Journal says: "Without hesi tation we may affirm that the Jewry of the United States, without distinction of sectional prefer ences and political affiliations, are adverse to the free coinage of silver, as proposed by the Chicago platform. And we dare say there is not a Jew in the United States who would favor this, let alone the few anarchistic cranks (who do not claim an

A foreign Jewish newspaper complains of the Jewish disregard for the journals of Judaism. I says: "The great majority of Jews never read t lewish paper, and there are very many educated Jews who do not know of the existence o a Jewish press." These remarks do not apply to the Jews of the United States, who support a large number of Jewish journals, many of which circu ists by thousands and appear to be prosperous.

"The Jewish religion has no theology," says the Rebrew Journal, "no teachings of the essence and being of Deity, Judaism never can have a theology, and the word is a misnomer in reference to Jewish religious learning and institutions." The Jewish popoulation of Jerusalem is three

imes greater in 1895 than it was twenty years ago and is now said to be over 60,000. The increase is accounted for by the immigration from Russia. A good many Jews are also settling in several other parts of the land of Palestine. There is in California a "colored Hebrew," who

Max Heller remarks that while the Jew is fond of humor and appreciates wit, he does not enjoy the jokes on himself in the comic papers. All Jews are not tousie bearded Schnorrers.

s dumb. He was born in Australia.

Temple Bethel of Brooklyn has secured the services of Rabbi Greenfeld of Pittsburgh. The rabbi will soon enter upon his new field of labor. He is the editor of the Jewish Critereon. The Jewish Pribune remarks that Mr. Edward

Lauterbach is the man who ought to be elected to the United States Senate as the candidate of the Republican party of the State of New York. This summer there have been fewer complaints than in other years about the Jewish visitors at country hotele, sesside resorts, and Baratoga. At ost places these visitors are as welcome as any

other, and the Christian and the Jow mingle. The Jewish Progress expresses a hope that Mr. Ochs, who has secured control of the New York Times, "will immediately promulgate a buil against the

ing the right thing to ward their Jewish brothen." Rabbi Wertheimer, who died recently at Reading. Pa., had served for six years in the French army when a young man, and took part in the Crimean war and in the Algerian campaign. At

English sleaker.

"But if he doesn't appear?"

"There is no 'if' in our faith," said Mr. Redwood proudly. "If there was an 'if' there would be a doubt, and then we would have no faith, and when the blessed Lord comes we of them are weekles, ten are in Hebrew or jargon, and both New York and Chicago have a daily jargon newspaper. Lots of the Jewish newspapers in this country are shortlived.

A remarkable suggestion has been made by a member of the New York branch of the National Council of Jewish Women. It is to the effect that each member shall pledge herself to keep one family from poverty, not by indiscriminate givpractise self-help. Many of the members gave their pledge in writing.

Rabbi Pereira Mendes has been appointed by the Grand Master of Free Masons in the State of New York to the office of Grand Chapiain of the Grand Lodge. He is the first israelite who has received this honor since the institution of the Grand Lodge of the Masonic fracernity over a hundred years ago, says the American Hebrew. The Right Rev. Bishop Potter of New York is the associate of Babbi Mendes.

Prof. Haupt of Johns Hopkins University is in Europe, where he is engaged in superintending the new polychromatic edition of the Old Testament, of which he is general editor, assisted by the leadthe Hebrew scholars of England and America. By means of various devices, such as differentcolored backgrounds, white, brown, or yellow. the emendations necessary to show the results of the latest criticisms will be indicated.

The Jewish colony at Woodbine, a. J., was brought recently under the inspection of a com-mittee interested in it. The condition of things was middling. The crops have not been satisfacory this year, as to small fruit. The agricul tural school is making good progress and will re-ceive some children from the Hebrew Orphan Asyum in New York. The clothing factory runs full time, and the wages of the workers in it amount to \$500 a week.

Rabbi Berkowitz, Chancellor of the Jewish Chautauqua Society, has prepared a "Chautauqua Course in Bible Reading." Its special aim awaken in the Jew a keener appreciation of his own heritage, and to quicken his consciousness of what constitutes his share in Judaism and in the fulfilment of its ressage to markind. It secon-nices that the modern reader of the Bible desires to know what modern students have to present to An article, "Hold Up Your Heads," is printed in

the Jewish Review. It says: "There is something amusing about the way in which many of our lewish journals deprecatingly deny that the Jews have any influence or any wealth. What reason is there for eating humble ple? Need the Jew be eshaused that he is higher in the mercantile world than the average of humanity? The time is past when the Jew must cringe and shrink from letting the world know what he possesses." "Such prejudice as exists against Jews," says

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THE BANCBOFT FOR THE LEVANT. The Position of Our Country Regarding

the Navigation of the Bardanelles. WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 .- The decision to send the practice ship Bancroft through the Darda-nelles to Constantinople, in order to furnish a naval support for Minister Terrell in his proection of American rights and interests, revives some important questions.

That decision cannot be said to imply the

doption of a new principle on the part of our Government. We have never acceded to the ground taken by Turkey that the European powers that signed the treaty of Paris, in 1856, and the treaty of London, in 1871, alone possessed the right to send their war ships, under the conditions of those treaties, tq anchor in the Golden Horn. Our view has been, rather, that the right to send Government ships, for proper purposes, through the straits, could not be lawfully restricted by the treaty arrangements of European powers, made for their own benefit. Yet, in actual practice, our rule has been, while reserving the question of right, to sak permission of the Porte to pass from the Ægean Sea into the Sea of Marmora. The Porte has the right, under the treaties, to open the Straits of the Dardanelles, in time of peace, to the vessels of war of friendly and allied powers, with a view to carrying out the stipulations of

the treaty of Paris. The Ottoman claim that the Black Sea and the narrow passage, easily commanded by eannon from either side, which leads into it from the Mediterranean, were internal or closed waters, was not without reason in the days when Turkey held dominion over all the terri-tory on their shores. But when the Russians by conquest and occupation had destroyed Ottoman jurisdiction over a large part of those shores the case became wholly different. In 1807 Admiral Duckworth made his way through the Russia against France, and a threatening of Constantinopie became necessarr. In 1822, the right of merchantmen freely to navigate these waters was admitted, but the Porte's preroga-tive to prevent foreign war vessels from enter-ing them was not disturbed.

When the Crimean war ended with the Dardanelies, when England took part with

When the Crimean war ended with the peace of Paris new arrangements were made, as already mentioned; and after the war of 1870 between France and Germany, Russia took the occasion to declare that one provision of the treaty of Paris, namely, that which excluded its sulps of war and its argenais from the Black totel in slope up to the grounds and the argenais from the Black totel in slope up to the grounds.

cocasion to declare that one provision che treaty of Paris, namely, that which excluded its ships of war and its arsemais from its Black that we have not longer in forces. As England was been contented berself with demanding thange, she countered berself with demanding thange, she countered berself with demanding thangers, and in 1871, at this conference, Russia countered berself with demanding thangers, and in 1872, at this conference, Russia countered berself with demanding the content of the seasoned that the arrangements there made were only the formal statements of matters of right. It for example, it was a necessary the analysis of the seasoned that the arrangements there made were only the formal statements of matter of right. If for example, it was a necessary the seasoned that the arrangements there made were only the formal statements of matter than the Constantinopie hank took place, it was an example to have gone the content of the

ENFORCING THE BAINES LAW. Inspector Hibbard Closes Up Ten " Hotels" and a Cinb in Long Island City. Ten of the hundred or more so-called Raines

law hotels in Long Island City and one Raines law club were closed down yesterday by Excise Inspector Hibbard. Before the passage of the Raines law there were not half a dozen hotels from one end to the other of Mayor Gleason's "Buch prejudice as exists against Jewa," says the Jeech Messesper, "has been exasgerated and is usually due to vulgarism, not Judaism. If only our press and pulpit would cease to dwell upon the prejudice against the Jew Nothing is gained by consistently harping upon he topic. Do refer a little to the prejudice in favor of the Jew among non-Israelites who revere the Jewah religion, and to whom a true Jew who lives up to its essential behests is an object of the highest esteem."

Court Calcudara Thie Bay.

Appellate Division—Suprame Court—Receas.

Buyrame Court—Special Term—Fart I—Motion calendar called at 11 A. N. Fart II—Ex parte matters.

Surrogate's Court—Chambers—For probate—Wills are Losen, Gottlieb Auwarter, at 10:30 A. M. Saran Losen, Gottlieb Auwarter, Astron Partit, Katharyn M. J. Siles, Josephinhe A. Smith, Saran Losen, Gottlieb Auwarter, at 10:30 A. M. Saran Losen, Gottlieb Auwarter, at 10:30 A. balliwick. In Borden avenue alone, which is built up for about six blooks, before the passage

REED AND RAIL BIRDS DUE

NEAR-BY PLACES WHERE GOOD SPORT MAY BE HAD.

Outfit Needed by the Gunner-Effect of the Budden Close of the Hot Spell on the Sport-Shooting on the Reed and R. all Bird Farms-How to Cook the Birds.

With the dawning of Sept. I the echoes will be stirred by guaners out after the succelent reed birds and rails. There are plenty of Kopt spots for the sport near New York, and any the who can spare a couple of days is almost tre tain in the early part of September to get enough fun to repay him for his outlay and trouble. There is, however, one thing for the average city tyro to remember, and that is that it is not an easy thing to find and shoot these birds. If he is green at the sport, he would do well to open his pocket and get a good guide to Instruct him.

The best spots in previous years have been

along the Pennsylvania and Delaware shores of the Delaware River, and all up and along re numerous tributaries. From Bordentown Pennsyille, Bristol, and Tullytown to August .. Pier, there are many good spots known to the local men, white over in Jersey there are Monason Island, Chester Island, Tinggam Island, and Reedy Island, all of which are the. rounded with a network of creeks winding through the meadows to empty into the great river. Years ago there used to be good gunning at Rancocas, Pensuskin, English, Nesham . g. Timber, Newtown, Martina, Salem, Alloway and other well-known creeks, but of late the tide flows have been poor there and sport the suffered, and unless some late information a gained, they had best be passed over. Owing to the sudden close of the very hot

spell the reed crop has not properly matured :: seed. If the hot spell had lasted another four or five days the seed would have spilled. As It was the milk was just set, and then the sodden cold nipped it, according to the reports sent in by local men. The consequence will be that the reed birds will be tather wild and will define to allow themselves to be stalked until the sent is fully ripe, and the little feathered glattone estite down to a gorging feed, which will have up their attention and enable the gunner to get within fair range. Then at the discharge they will only rise and will at once settle to commence feeding again. When feeding upon the unripe reeds they get up and fly for a copple of hundred yards at least. By the end of the first week of the season the reeds of the riverront meadows should be bursting ripe if the present weather lasts. It should be remembered that the milky reed does not faiten the birds and those shot before the time when they can feed properly would not rank as "cullings" when the season is in full swing.

The outfit for the sport includes a good 12-bore gun which will take an ounce and a half for a quarter) of No. 8 shot some prefer No. 10% and make a very even pattern at sixty yards. If the gun shoots at all patchy it will handleap the sportsman badly. If there is any doubt in the sportsman badly. If there is any doubt in the sportsman badly. If there is appear draw on it a circle of thirty-two linese spread of his gun, let him take a sheet of whice paper, draw on it a circle of thirty-two linese paper, draw on it a circle of thirty-two linese graper, draw on it a circle of thirty-two linese graper, draw on it a circle of thirty-two linese graper, draw on it a circle of the store of third when hot and if that does not prove satisfactory he may try an extra wad over the shot, and if that does not prove satisfactory he may try an extra wad over the bould constit a gunmaker as distinguished from a gun seier. cold nipped it, according to the reports sent in by local men. The consequence will be that the

vices acts to his satisfaction he should cons a gunmaker as distinguished from a gun sell

a guamaker as distinguished from a gua seller. Use smokeless powder.

With a good gua, a neutral-colored suit of clothes, a flat-bottomed boat, and a man who knows how to pole it and where to pole it, there ought to be no difficulty in getting a fair bag in good surroundings.

In many sections in New Jersey, especially, there are reed and rail bird farms. Down on the large meadows which have been leased for the purpose plantations of millet have been cut it vated to attract the reed birds. Among the patches of millet are planted trees learning a the surpose plantations of millet have been tivated to attract the reced birds. Among patches of millet are planted trees learn small leaf, and bushes which are bare of one being dead wood. When the birds leave reeds proper for a change of diet they for millet, and then are literally moved diet when the birds have the millet and then are literally moved diet when these places were first arranged to be the state of New Jersey began to jugged the game laws until no one know when was at. One amendment in particular been construed by several eminent author to mean that no game can legally be and outside of the State. This has had the effect imiting the demands of the shippers as and other towns, and the owners of the face gain of the shippers and the pay a fair price for a day's shooting. It is not an outside of the shippers will be the case at this year. Any of the leading shippers will information where good reed bird shooting be found. As the season opened in New Jeon Aug. 26, the State has been pretty worked the last few days. After Sent I if few days the great salik of shooters will stife the Delaware and Pennsylvania side will and that some shooting may be had as the alliade on the other side progresses.

skin off the bead, taking the eyes out whe and clean nearly, but do not wash them. The and a skewer remove the gizards from the she and cover each breast with a thin she of fat sait pork. Arrange them four on a sider skewer and lay them in a reasting pair, beat with a pinch of sait, spread over them a the butter, and reast in a hot over for sever minutes. Remove to a dish with six holisasts and eat at once.

Rail birds should be drawn and whele six through the back without detaching the partand seasoned with a pinch of sait, has a which of pepper, and a traspoonful of this existing the cottonesed). Then roll them well are main the oil, brott for four minutes, and serve the a lot dish, with drawn butter in a separate receivable to be used if desired.

die and north Atlantic coasts. An area of high pressure is moving southeastward from pritials America over the Northwestern States beliefus cooler weather throughout the upper Mississiplian4

Missouri valleys.

The weather in this city yesterday was fair, high est official temperature 71°, lowest 6°, average humidity, 60 per cent,; wind avenuest average read to sea level, S A, M, 50.02, 3 1 M 20 32 The thermometer at the United Same reau registered the temperature yesternay as follows

18 M 600 72 6 P N 65 75 65 85 85 Washington Policias to be to that
For New England, fair, followed by soul abovers

In northern portion, southwesterry white warder in southern portion.

The contern New York, your and it will will reser to southern portion; local showers in horizon's sectorly winds. scelerly winds.

For eastern Pennsylvania, Now Jerson and Dela-ware generally fair, sightly warder, southwesterly

For the District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginta, sightly warmer and party on dy weather; westerly winds cooler Tuesday. For western New York, local showers followed by fair, cooler weather, from to tries west to winds. For western Pennsylvania and Onco. Life preceded by local showers on the takes; read westerly winds;

RELIABLE LOSS THEBET.

cooler in northern portions.

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